



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

MR. LEO E. MILLER of the American Museum of Natural History gave an illustrated lecture before the Linnaean Society of New York on March 13 entitled "A Bird's-eye View of South America." Mr. Miller's lecture was based on the experiences of his zoölogical trips in South America. The present number of the *Review* contains the first of two articles on one of these trips, up the Orinoco in 1912-13. The March, 1916, number had an article from his pen entitled "The Descent of the Rio Gy-Paraná," which gave an account of his activities on the Roosevelt-Rondon expedition of 1914.

HON. ROBERT STERLING YARD of the newly created National Parks Service spoke on March 17 before the Geographical Society of Philadelphia on "Our National Parks." Previous reference to this speaker and the government bureau with which he is connected was made in the February *Review* (p. 155).

#### OBITUARY

COLONEL CHARLES CHAILLÉ-LONG died on March 24 at Virginia Beach near Norfolk, Va., in his seventy-fifth year. He was best known to geographers for his explorations in the upper Nile basin. As an officer of the Egyptian army and chief of staff of General (then Lieutenant Colonel) Gordon he conducted an expedition in 1874 from Gondokoro ( $5^{\circ}$  N.) on the upper Nile to Lake Victoria, on which his route first paralleled the Nile in a south-southeastward direction to Dufle ( $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N.), then led south cross-country to the river's bend at Foweira ( $2\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  N.), and thence south to the northern shore of Lake Victoria at Murchison Bay. On his return he traveled northeast until he struck the Nile, here the outlet of Lake Victoria, at Urondogani ( $\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  N.). Above this point the river had been explored up to the lake by Speke on his memorable voyage in 1862. Chaillé-Long now descended the river, which soon entered a large swamp-bordered and *sudd*-infested lake, which he named Lake Ibrahim (now known as Lake Choga). Finally an outlet was found, which proved to be the Nile, and this was descended to Foweira, whence the return was made overland to Gondokoro. By this trip the identity, already conjectured, of the Victoria Nile with the river, discovered by Baker in 1864, which issued from Lake Albert, was definitely established and a new lake discovered in the system of reservoir-lakes which are the main feeders of the great river. In recognition of these additions to geographical knowledge the Charles P. Daly Medal was awarded by this Society in 1910 to Colonel Chaillé-Long (see the account in *Bull. Amer. Geogr. Soc.*, Vol. 42, 1910, pp. 205-207).

In 1875 Colonel Chaillé-Long made another trip from Gondokoro which led him west-southwest along the Congo-Nile divide region, carrying him across the upper tributaries of the Bahr-el-Ghazal system to a point connecting with the farthest southeast of Schweinfurth's route in 1870. The most important of Colonel Chaillé-Long's geographical works are "Central Africa: Naked Truths of Naked People," with route map, New York, 1877; "Les Sources du Nil," Paris, 1891; "L'Égypte et Ses Provinces Perdues," Paris, 1892 (the Society's copy bears author's autograph).

MR. WILLARD D. JOHNSON, long connected with the U. S. Geological Survey as topographer, died in Washington on February 13 at the age of fifty-seven. His first work on the Survey was under G. K. Gilbert in 1879-80, on Lake Bonneville. He was appointed assistant topographer in the Topographic Branch in 1882, and continued in that branch of the service until 1896, working his way up through the various grades. From 1888 to 1890 he was in charge of the topographic surveys of the drainage basin of the Arkansas River in Colorado. In 1891 he was placed in charge of the California office of the Survey, which position he held for three years. He was one of the charter members and director of the Sierra Club in 1892. In 1895 he accompanied as topographer the hazardous expedition of the Bureau of Ethnology under W. J. McGee to study the Seri Indians, a savage tribe inhabiting Tiburon Island in the Gulf of California and the opposite mainland in Sonora, Mexico (see W. J. McGee: The Seri Indians, *17th Ann. Rept. Bureau of Amer. Ethnol.*, 1895-96, Pt. I, pp. 1-344\* [duplicate pagination], and W. J. McGee and W. D. Johnson: Seriland, *Natl. Geogr. Mag.*, Vol. 7, 1896, pp. 125-133). Mr. Johnson joined the Water Resources Branch of the Survey in 1897, working in Oklahoma on the underflow water of the Arkansas River and allied problems of the Great Plains. As a result of this work he published an extended report on "The High Plains and Their Utilization" (*21st and 22nd Am. Repts. U. S. Geol. Survey*, 1899-1901, Pt. IV in each, pp. 601-741 and 631-669, respectively). From 1901 to 1904 he was in Utah. In 1905 he changed from topography to geology, and took up work in the Sierra Nevadas, studying chiefly the glacial geology. As a result of these studies, he formulated his theory of *bergschrunds* (see W. H. Hobbs: Characteristics of Existing Glaciers, New York, 1911, pp. 15-17, with references). Later, in 1907, he studied the displacements of the earthquake of 1872 in Owens Valley, but